WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

irk Theatre—Lawa Tennis, lantitute—Exhibition, American Institute—Exhibito Bijou Ope a Mouse—Dresma ath's Theatre-Pirates of Pensance Daly's Theatre—Our First Pamilles. Grand Opern House—The Soul of an Actress. Matines. Master & Blai's Concert Wall-Concert, Madleon Square Theater—Hars Kirks Metropolition Concert Malls, Broadway, 7th av., and tiet at. Nihle's Cardon—Around the World in Righty Days. Malines. -- Mulligan Guard Picnic. Mailnes. Union Square Theatre-Sultan of Mocha Windsor Theatre-Christie Johnstone, Mailnes

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are expressly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pre-idential canvage of 1880 Ten Son will give its readers & full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Beving that the evils which have so long beset the cou can be cured only by a change of the party in power, i will support for President and Vice-President, Hascocs and Esquiss, the nominees of the National Republicar Demogracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keeping the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri sery, and corruption, and in the control of common sens

I those who sympathize with our purpose, we comand the circulation of Tax WEEKLY SUR In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with he, we will send fan Wazzir Sun to clubs, or single sub-scribers, post paid, for twenty-five conts for three months from date of their subgcription. Raise clubs in every school district

Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because It justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The Real Point of the Maine Election.

Because of the delinquencies of the Republican newspapers and orators, the rank and file of that party are likely to miss the real point of the Maine election. Viewed in its national aspects and measured by its legitimate effects upon contests in other States, it is not of the slightest consequence whether Plaisted or Davis has carried Maine by a plurality of a couple of hundred. It is not the probable loss of a Governor by handful of votes that so alarms the Republican leaders. But it is the utter failure of BLAINE and his lieutenants to fulfil at the polls their pledges during the canvass, which has aroused distrust in Republican circles everywhere. It is the wide difference between the present results and those of all the previous Presidential years, that has sent a chill of apprehension through the ranks of the party all over the country.

We have looked into half a dozen leading Republican journals in as many Western States, and we find that on the morning of the election in Maine they predicted a malority for Davis for Governor of from 12,000 to 15,000. It is evident from the tone of these newspapers that they had received their impressions from BLAINE. At the East, the Republicans near the close of the contest became more moderate in their anticipations. But even here and in New England the leaders of opinion in the party claimed a majority of between 6,000 and 9,000. Just before the election, that gorgeous blower, Major-Gen. Judson L. Kilpat-RICK, fresh from the stump in Maine, assured the New Jersey Republicans that Davis would get a majority of 12,000.

These glowing prophecies have come to naught. The tide sets strongly in the opposite direction. The terrible disaster in Maine at the September contest will be followed by the defeat of the GARFIELD electoral ticket in November. New Hampshire feels the shock; and the granite ribs of the party in that State are likely to yield to the pressure. Connecticut did not need the inspiration of a victory in Maine to make it sure for HANCOCK.

So much for New England. But it is at the West that the results in Maine will produce the greatest effect. They will certainly give Indiana to the Democrats in October. and they will probably cause a Republican defeat on the same day in Ohio; while Pennsylvania on the east and Illinois on the west will be apt to follow the example of their neighbors in November.

We repeat, then, that, looking at the Maine election in its effects upon the Presidential campaign, it is a matter of slight moment whether PLAISTED or DAVIS has succeeded by a handful of votes.

Mariner Thompson's Show. Inspired, doubtless, with an ambition to rival the naval demonstration of the combined powers of Europe in Turkish waters, and perhaps also with the determination to show them how a naval demonstration is conducted by an experienced hand, the Ancient Mariner Thompson has arranged to have a grand review in Hampton Roads about the middle of October, or as soon as possible after his return from his stumping tour in Indiana. The parade will be as extensive and imposing as the resources of the home squadron will allow; and, to insure entire accuracy in manœuvre as well as spectacular success, it will be under the immediate eye of the Ancient Mariner himself, who will take position on the decks of the Tallapoosa, to be reserved for his accommodation.

The vessels that will probably take part in this formidable demonstration are the Minnesota, Saratoga, Constitution, Portsmouth, Alliance, Vandalia, Kearsarge, Tennessee, and Tallapoosa. The Minnesota is a wooden serew ship of 4,700 tons' displacement, launched twenty-three years ago, and having a maximum speed of less than nine knots. The Saratoga, Constitution, and Portsmouth are wooden sailing vessels of the third rate. These four vessels are training ships. The Tennessee, a frigate about the same size as the Minnesota, and also unarmored, was launched fifteen years ago, and has a maximum speed of eleven knots. The Vandalia, Alliance, and Kearsarge are wooden screw corvettes of the third rate, the two former having a maxi-

mum speed of about twelve knots and the latter of a little less than ten. The Tallapoosa is a fourth-rate paddle steamer, rmed with two howitzers. She is a despatch vessel

Such is the list of vessels which the venerable sait of the Navy Department will set in array at Hampton Roads as soon as convenient after the Indiana election. It is true that Chief Engineer KING, late head of the Bureau of Engineering, remarks, in his recent treatise on the "War Ships and Navies of the World," that "the American navy is not at present possessed of a single armored sea-going ship, and has strictly but few modern cruising vessels and no armaments of modern rifled guns; in these respects, at least, it differs at present from the navies of all considerable European powers." But a little trifle like that will not disturb the equanimity of the experienced old mariner of the Wabash. He has just announced that the navy of the United States is "not the baby it is sometimes represented to be," and he will no doubt look upon the naval demonstration at Dulcigno as mere child's play compared with his own domestic demonstration at Hampton Roads.

Light the Messenger of Speech.

The remarkable discovery that the luminous ray, whether of sunlight or from an artificial source, is capable of transmitting articulate sounds, as the wire transmits them in the case of the telephone, opens the prospect of some new features of scientific

This discovery formed the subject of the most striking paper read at the late meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Boston-a paper noteworthy for the modesty of its preten sions and the magnitude of the message it conveyed. In that paper, Mr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous for the telephone that bears his name, described the apparatus constructed by Mr. SUMNER TAINTER and himself for producing and reproducing sound by means of light. They found that when a vibratory beam of light falls upon certain substances, these substances emit sounds whose pitch depends upon the frequency of the vibratory change in the light. They found that in controlling the character of the light vibration, they controlled the quality of the sound, and could "obtain all varieties of articulate speech." And the result was that the discoverers were able, without a conducting wire, as in electric telephony, to speak from station to station, wherever they could project a beam of light.

The process of experiment by which this result was reached adds another chapter to what has been called the romance of science. Sixty odd years ago the chemist Berzelius while engaged in some laboratory experiments, came by elimination upon a new elementary substance which closely resembled tellurium, and to which he gave the name selenium. This substance became the subject of many experiments; but it was never utilized to any extent, and, says Mr. Bell, "is still considered simply a chemical curiosity." It was long ago noted that selenium changed its color and other attributes, but above all its character as a conductor of electricity, in a very extraordinary way, under the influence of light and heat. These results were so extremely unusual as to be received at first by scientific men with incredulity; but

they were amply verified. Mr. Bell took an interest in the curious properties of this substance, but instead of using the galvanometer in experimenting with it, he substituted the telephone, on account of its extreme sensitiveness to electrical influences. He had often noticed that currents of electricity in the telephone produced perceptible musical sounds when the circuit was rapidly interrupted, and he was struck by the possibility of producing sound also by the interrupted action of light. Selenium presented itself as the most favorable substance for experiment, and it became necessary to devise an apparatus to be operated by the voice of a speaker, so that variations could be produced in a parallel beam of light corresponding to the varia-

tions in the air produced by the voice. His first apparatus, in which light was to be passed through small orifices, with intermediate sliding plates for enlarging and decreasing these orifices, when actuated by a telephone, under control of the speaker's voice, did not work well; still, so confident of ultimate success was Mr. Bell, that in a lecture before the Royal Institute of Great Britain, May 17, 1878, he announced the possibility of "hearing a shadow" by interrupting the action of light upon selenium. Soon after, Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH announced that he had heard the action of a ray of light falling upon a bar of crystalline selenium by listening to a telephone in circuit with it.

Mr. BELL now pushed his own original conception of producing and reproducing speech by the action of light. His fundamental idea was the conception of what he calls an undulatory beam of light as distinguished from an intermittent one-that is, a beam which shines continuously on the selenium mirror or receiver, but changes in the intensity of its action on the selenium according to the vibratory changes wrought in the air by sound or speech.

First, Mr. TAINTER and himself devoted their attention to "the reduction of the resistance of crystalline selenium within manageable limits." This they accomplished; and next, in order to give conductivity and sensitiveness, they subjected the selenium to the proper process of annealing, applying the metal to the surface of cells of brass. Fifty forms of apparatus were devised for varying a beam of light in the manner required, such as polarizing the light, and then subjecting it to electric influences, passing it through a lens of variable focus, and so on. But the best and simplest device was a plane mirror of flexible material, such as silvered mica or microscopic glass; for when the vocie is directed against the back of this mirror the light reflected from it is thrown into vibrations corresponding to those of

the diaphragm itself. In their actual experiments, the discover ers concentrated a large beam of sunlight by a lens on a mirror, and after it was reflected rendered it parallel by another lens. It was received at a distant station on a parabolic reflector, in whose focus was a selenium cell, connected in a local circuit with a battery and a telephone. It was a moment of triumph when, at a distance of 213 metres-upward of 700 feet-upon placing the telephone to his ear, Mr. BELL heard distinctly from the illuminated receiver the words: "Mr. Bell, if you hear what I say, come to the window and wave your hat."

Many interesting and valuable collateral observations were made during these experiments. It was found that all the soundproducing effects of sunlight could also be obtained from the exphydrogen light, and even from a kerosene lamp. But, more extraordinary, when a sheet of apparently opaque hard rubber was interposed, even then a faint but perceptible musical tone

ing, as Mr. Burn puts it, that "effects are produced by forms of radiant energy which are invisible." Still, he calls his invention the photophone-sound by light-because an ordinary beam of light contains the rays,

whether dark or not, which are operative. Again, when they substituted for seleni um other materials, the discoverers found that the property of sensitiveness to light vibrations existed in gold, silver, platinum, iron, steel, brass, copper, zinc, lead, antimony, German silver, Jenkin's metal, Babbitt's metal, ivory, celluloid, gutta-percha, hard rubber, soft vulcanized rubber, paper, parchment, wood, mica, and silvered glass; and the only substances from which they did not obtain results were earbon and thin microscopic glass. Hence they propound the proposition that sensitiveness to light vibrations is a general property of all

matter. Thus far no effort has been made to test the utmost limit of the photophonic influence, but there is no reason for doubting that it will extend as far as a beam of light can be flashed from one station to another New vistas are thus opened of the scientific and practical uses to which this invention can be put. The world is not yet familiar with the telephone, and already its attention is called to the dawning marvels of the photophone.

What Does Such Evasion Mean?

One of the subjects set down for discussion at the great Presbyterian Council to be held at Philadelphia is that of future retribution.

It would be very interesting to get from all the ministers there assembled their exact convictions as to eternal punishment The doctrine is one regarding which many doubts have been expressed of late years even in the circle of the most orthodox, and it would be well to have the question settled beyond dispute whether the Presbyte rians of the present day really believe in hell, or are disposed to omit mention of it as an old-fashioned idea offensive to people of sensitive nerves and philosophic tastes.

It cannot be disputed that the preaching of the doctrine of hell is no longer common in Presbyterian churches. We dare venture the assertion that the word hell is scarcely ever even uttered in the sermons preached in the fashionable Presbyterian meeting houses of this city. And yet the discourse of the old Presbyterian divines never failed to contain very plain-spoken and terrible passages in which were pictured the torments of the realm of Satan.

Will the Presbyterian ministers at Philadelphia tell us, without equivocation and with entire frankness, just what they believe touching the question of future punishment? We have no expectation whatever that they will do it, or that they will give the subject the prominence it deserves. Will they not rather be afraid to handle it honestly, just as they will be afraid to touch other fundamental doctrines about which differences of opinion are now growing up among the orthodox? Will they not justify what the Rev. EDWARD E. HALE has lately said regarding the timidity of orthodox

doubters in Presbyterian and other pulpits And yet the Presbyterian theological system depends on the doctrine of hell. Their creed and their catechism enforce it on all Presbyterians, and it is the duty of every minister to keep people in mind of the awful penalties of sin unrepented of and of grace unaccepted. If it is a true doctrine, it is one of such momentous importance to mankind that the failure to preach it is criminal negligence of the most flagrant sort. To know that men are rushing on to hell, and yet not to cry out and warn them of their

terrible danger-what can be worse? What conclusion must we come to, there fore, if this Presbyterian Council refuses to deal boldly with the question of hell, and to enjoin the preaching of the doctrine of future retribution on all ministers as one regarding which there should be no shadow of doubt? It is that the Presbyterians do not actually believe in hell, and have not the fears they profess to have regarding the

fate of men in the other world. President BARTLETT of Dartmouth College has lately been severely criticised. for lending his influence to prevent the ordination of a young man, a Mr. GATES, as minister of a Congregational church in New Hampshire, who argued away the doctrine of hell. He wasn't sure about it. There might be a hell, and there might not be; he couldn't say. He would preach, he said, that persistent wrongdoers are in danger of eternal punishment, but he was not at all certain that they would get it. The Bible seemed to him to teach that some would be eternally lost, but he "could

not dogmatize over so vast a subject," and was not sure that any souls would be for-

Is it surprising that President BARTLETT opposed setting a man of such views over a church which professes the faith of Jon-ATHAN EDWARDS and COTTON MATHER? AS an honest theologian he could hardly do otherwise. A man is in no frame of mind to be a religious teacher unless he has some convictions; and the examination of this Mr. GATES showed that he had not yet settled what to believe on several leading subjects. When he has finally decided whether he is a believer or an infidel, it will be time for him to enter the army of faith or of skepticism, according as his established

convictions may lead him. The captains of infidelity are sincere and earnest, bold and uncompromising; and their opponents must meet them in the same spirit if they do not expect to be worsted in the encounter. Equivocation and evasion will only be looked upon as signs of surrender.

In 1869 Gen. Gabfield wanted to reduce the regular army by restoring one Major-General to civil life. He wanted to remove HANCOCK from the pay roll. In 1880 the people of the United States are taking up the same idea. They are going to restore one Major-General to civil life. They are going to withdraw HAN-COCK from the army pay roll. But they will put him on a better one elsewhere,

At New Brunswick, this evening, Mr. BLAINE will try to explain to a congregation of Jersey Republicans how it came to happen. It is possible that he may also have something to say in reply to the severe strictures of the Republican organs upon his political generalship.

When an excursion at sea was recently recommended for Mr. GLADSTONE, after his dangerous illness, the Admiralty yacht Enchantress was promptly put at his disposal for that object. He declined to accept the offer. upon the distinct ground that it would be im proper to use public property for personal

Here, however, John Sherman makes no eruple in appropriating revenue cutters for his pleasure jaunts to Newport and other places, and Ancient Mariner Thompson, following the practice of his illustrious predeces sor, converts the Tallapoosa into a society yacht, equipped grandly, and maintained at the

cost of taxpayers. A British statesman would be dishonored if he consented, even indirectly, to an abuse of this sort, made more flagrant because of his power to commit the breach of trust. But our fraudulent officials regard the Treasury as fair was heard from the telephone, thus show- | game for spoliation, and they steal at every

chance. For it is nothing but a mean form of stealing, when public vessels, suppor riations from the general fund, are diverted from their regular service, for social pomp and pleasure, as was done under GRANT, and is now done under HAYES,

The year 1880 may possibly be known hereafter as the fast-horse year. The trotting and racing records have been broken during the summer months with a frequency hereto fore unparalleled, and now the pace is being kept up at the fall meetings both in running and trotting. The latest achievement is that of Boardman at Sheepshend Bay, yesterday, in running a mile in 1:40%, thus beating by 1% seconds the previous best time in a contest with other horses.

If GAMBETTA were to die to-morrow, he would be sincerely mourned by the military party in Germany. They find him very useful

Not the least of the blessings which the people of this American republic have to be thankful for is the fact that there are several thousand miles of sait water between them and the Eastern Question.

Many New Yorkers who cannot at all afford to take a trip across the Atlantic once a year can very well afford to take one of the onger ferry trips across our New York riversfor instance, from Barclay street to Hobokell or from Pine street to Long Island City-once a week. And New Yorkers have travelled far and spent much to see less interesting and satisfacory streams than those that clasp their own city. Flashing in the sunshine of a September afternoon or shimmering in the moonlight of a September evening, these home rivers are well worth knowing.

The arithmetic of Presbyterianism pre sents an extraordinary fact which, although regularly recorded in the published statistics is not so generally known as it might be. For lve years there has been a stoady falling off in the number of converts reported. In 1876, 48.240 persons were reported as having joined the Church. In 1877 the number of new mombers fell to 43,068. The 1878 report showed a heavy falling off, the number entered being only 32,277. But 1879 made even a worse showing than that, with its 29,196. It was supposed that with returning business prosperity more converts might reasonably be expected to swell the report for the present year. But here again is a shrinkage, and the number recorded for 1880 is only 26,838. As there are now 300 more ministers than there were in 1876, and 412 more churches, it would seem that an increas of results might be expected instead of a shrinkage. The total contributions for all religious and benevelent objects in the Presbyterian Church amount to \$8,360,000, which is \$450,000 less than the amount contributed in 1876. It is not supposed that the ministers have preached less eloquently or prayed less fervently than in former years, and therefore the present state of affairs is a puzzle to the oldest and wisest of the denomination.

A Letter from Gen. Hancock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—At the Democratic meeting at Hicksville, O., yesterday, which was addressed by Senator Thurman and ex-Gov. Hendricks, the following letter from Gen. Hancock was read: GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBON, Sept. 12, 1890.
surs. A. P. Edgerton, Benjamin J. Patton, and others, Hicksmile, O.

GESTLEMES: Accept my thanks for your invitation to

Hicksville, Defiance County, O., on the 17th inst. The meeting will be one of unusual interest, honored as it will be by the presence of those two prominent leaders. be of no ordinary kind that brings together those eminent nen on the borders of the two great States of which the have long been distinguished representatives.

I have reason to leel proud of being prominently blen

tified with a cause that is upbeid by the patriotism and ability of such advocates. I regret that I cannot be pres-ent on this occasion to share with my tellow citizens the essons of wisdom and pariotism that cannot fail to em anate from such sources. I feel assured that the proccedings of the meeting will enforce the people's demand for honesty, economy, and efficiency in the public ser-vice, for the peace and welfare of the country, for the security of free institutions, and for all the rights and liberties of the citizen as guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. Let us hope that the masses of the people whose interests stretch away beyond the schemes and temporary triumphs of mere partisan warfare, will take affairs into their own hands and properly settle the question as to whether we shall have a new cra o wace, reconciliation, economy, and prosperity. 1 am. very truly, yours.

Mr. Edward Kearney Accommodates Borsey From the Niagara Democra

At a large meeting in Niagara Falls Mr. Ed-ward Kearney, the well-known Tammany politician, was them that the party in New York city was thoroughly united, and that Hancock and English will have not less thon 70,930 majority in the city. Mr. Kenrney is one of the grand sachems of Tammany

Hail, is a very wealthy gentleman, and one of the best posted men on political affairs in the State. Mr. Kearney informed us that Senator Dorsey, of the Republican National Committee came up to Saratora (before the Maine election, however), and commence talking bet, said he had \$50,000 to bet on Garffeld. Ma Cearney snapped him up on his first offer of \$10,000, but the wily Senator refused to put up any more, whereup Mr. Kearney offered to bet him \$10,000 to \$8,000 four times over, and he backed out of that. Mr. Kearney says hat there has been no time when one could get bets on New York State, and one can get no more on the general result, which shows plainly what betting men think of

By what Right Poes Davenport Withhold this Citizen's Papers !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the outbreak of the rebellion I belonged to a city regiment (the Sixth) which was called into active three months' service, at the expiration of which I received an honorab

In 1868 I applied for and received a certificate of citi in 1898 I applied for and received a certificate of citizenship in due and legal form, a record of which and of
the witness can be found in the Superior Court.

But Mr. Davenport, though admitting the legality of
my papers, saw it to take them from me, thus debarring
are from exercising the highest functions of a citizen.

Askle from paying heavy taxes, I perform regular furv
duty and other duties of a citizen.

Now my business demands of me that I go to Europe
in December, for which I require a passport, and before
leaving I want to deposit my vote for America's bravest
and noblest of fiving tienerals, Winfield Scott Hancock,
How can I get my papers back?

New York, Sept. 20.

Conkling Did Not Guarantee Garfield's In-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One point n Mr. Conkling's speech seems to have been overlooked. In his few words apparently commending darfield he studiously avoided any mention of the candidate's be itudiously avoided any mention of the candidate's non-esty. He certified to his capacity, but not a word of his integrity. Then, as it to emphasize the omission, he made bonor the salient feature of his praise of Arthur, His "well-known lonor and fledity in every walk of life" was mentioned several times over. Now it seems to use that this glaring contrast was intentional and delib-erate. The only interence is that Scoutor Conkling does not believe in De Golyer Garfield's honesty. J. Swarrield.

Another of Them.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your remarks about the great fraud of 1876 you make no men-tion of the name of one of the most active participants n that rascality, namely, the conning, unscrupulouhack politician, Charles Foster, now Governor of the State of Ohio. It is a well-known fact that he contributed largely in the counting out of S. J. Tilden.

A DENOCHAT. A Street-Car Talk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An officer t the Ninth Sub-Precinct of Brooklyn-one of Hancock's ld soldiers-said to a driver on the Bushwick Aver

"Well, y.e.s. But where all to use voting for Hancock?

He won't be President if he is elected,"

"Why, how is that?

"Well, I was told by a prominent Republican in this ward, who rade with me the other morning, that it didn't matter if Hancock did get elected; furthed is our nixt President.

The policionan tells me that he finds that this notion amount that commanded widely in an underhand way amount that the policional tells me that he finds that this notion amount that cleaning to widely in an underhand way.

BROOSLYS, Sept. 18

The Police Board yesterday appointed Demo cratic inspectors of election in every Assembly district excepting the First, Third, Fourth, and Twentieth, whose nspectors are not yet selected. The inspectors appoin d are equally divided between the two Democratic fas tions in some instances each faction is represented in each election district by a sincle inspector. In others both inspectors in the eventy numbered districts belong to one faction, and both in the oddly numbered to the other. The politiciral list is not yet ready. Oct 5 is the first day of registration. The Board furnally decided to increase the police force of the city by 100 mon. so as to fill the many vacancies existing in the different pre-cincts.

MARSHALL JEWKLL'S DIRE STRAITS.

Money Not Forthcoming with which to Carry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- The Republican ampaign committees are running very short of money. Marshall Jewell is an improvident nanager. The committee of which he is Chairman entered the campaign with a fair supply of eash. Mr. Jewell immediately doled out a large sum to the local managers in Indiana, and sent about \$100,000 to Maine and Vermont, with disheartening results. All the money se to Indiana to work up a temporary boom for

with disheartening results. All the money sent to Indiana to work up a temporary boom for Porter, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been expended, and Landers is coming to the front. The result of the Maine election has alarmed the party managers to such an extent that they taik boldly about what they expect to accomplish with money in Indiana. Unfortunately, the funds are low.

The Congressional Committee received a very serious setback in its work of collecting funds from the officeholders here when the news from Maine was received. Many clerks who had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the salvation of their places depended upon paying the levy, stubbornly refused to pay a dollar when the news of the Republican defeat was received. The serub women, sweepers, and porters have gone on short rations in order to meet the demands of the committee, but the total of their "contribution" was not large. The committee has industriously worked the Interior Department, in the absence of Carl Schurz, but many of the cierks have evaded payment, under one pretext or another, until his return. He is now in Washington, and they expect to be protected in their refusal to be assessed by this great apostle of civil service reform.

IMPORTANT LAW CASES

To be Beelded at the Next Term of the United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Sept. 21 .- The annual term of the Supreme Court will be opened on the 11th of October. There is an immense amount of business before the court, and the calendars are constantly growing. It is expected that the first business of the court will be to render opinions in a number of important cases. An important case to be argued is that of Miles agt, the United States. This case involves the constitu-United States. This case involves the constitutionality of the law of Congress enacted against polygamy in Utah. The Miles case comes from Utah. He was sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100 for bigamy. Among the cases set down for argument is that of Mc-Bride agt. Carl Schurz, in which the right of the defendant, as Secretary of the Interior, to cancel a patent for land duly signed and issued is questioned. The Louisiana and Kentucky Lottery cases and the Florida Railroad cases will also be argued at the approaching term. A decision is expected in the action brought by Hallett Kilbourn of this city, a leading member of the unsavory real estate pool, against the of the unsavory real estate pool, against the House of Representatives for \$200,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment. Kilbourn re-tused to testify concerning.

GEN, HANCOCK GETS THE PEN.

A Presentation to the Candidate on Governor's Island-His Response.

Gen. Hancock, on returning to Governor's Island from the city yesterday, found ex-Congressman Hooker of Mississippi, ex-Senator M. H. Boves of Wisconsin, Gen. Averill and Col. Miller of Pennsylvania awaiting him. In the evening a delegation from the Phil Kearney Guard, Company C. Third Regiment New Jer sey Militia, called to present him a \$60 gold en, the handle of which was eight inches long. pen, the handle of which was eight inches long. The Guard recently held a charity fair, and the pen was to be awarded to the Presidential candidate who received the most votes. Of the votes, 375 were cast for Gen. Hancock, 330 for Garfield, and 20 for Weaver. The spokesman of the delegation was Sergeant Henry J. Stratemeyer, Jr., and the General. In returning thanks for the pen, said that he had a strong regard for the city of Elizabeth, as being the former home of Gen. Winfield Scott and of Col. Clark, his early commander, whose son-in-law, Gen. Bumford, he sometimes visited there. The city also recalled to mind his modiler, whose name was Elizabeth.

bulmord, he sometimes visited there. The city also recalled to mind his mother, whose name was Elizabeth.

Mr. George Neuhauer of the delegation hoped that the General would write his innugural address with the pen. The General replied by exhibiting two turkey quills, saying that they had been presented to him for the same purpose, and, in case of his election, he would use all three.

Central Board Organized in this City-The

FOR CO-OPERATION.

The gentlemen interested in promoting the organization and development of coonerative societies, who held their first meeting in the Astor House on the 14th inst., met again on Monday in the office of A. R. Foote, at 201 Broad way, and organized under the name of the Cen tral Cooperative Board. There were some twenty present. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance called the Board to order. The following officers were elected: President, A. B. Foote; Vice-Presidents, the Rev. J. H. Rylance and John Gedhill; Becording Secretary, James H. Whitehorn; Corresponding Secretary, George H. Penbody; Treasurer, I. Angus Shaw. Several letters from cooperative societies in Albany, Pittsburgh, and other places were read, expressing sympathy with the movement. President Foote offered a list of the names of forty-two gentlemen for membership. The majorily of these were cleraymen, and a few were business men. Dr. Rylance, after the list had been read, was upon his feet at once. He objected to the wholesale addition of names whose only use, he said, was to give the Board respectability; said he, "is a cheap commodity, and could be easily obtained. What we want is men who are willing to come here and work with us. If you begin by adding a long list of doctors of divinity as members of this Board it will end in killing you."

It was finally agreed that each name upon the list should be taken up and canvassed separately, and only those added belonging to men of whom it was known that they were willing to be active workers. The result of the canvass was the addition of the following: E. O. Ball, Edgar W. Crowoil, A. F. Childs, Sylvanus Lyon, Samuel Leavitt, H. McDans, James Warren, Pedro N. Palmer, and George A. Peabody, Wim. H. Sage was appointed counsel for the Board. The Auditing Committee appointed were Cortlandr Palmer, John Roebuck, and James Warren. A resolution was adopted to the effect that each industrial, trades' union, mutual benefit, and kindred societies in the city of New York be requested to elect one of its members a delegate to represent such society in the Board. A resolution was passed empowering the President to appoint a committee of fifteen members, whose duty it should be to assist in organizing a large retail cooperative society in this city.

The Board then adjourned to meet at the same place and hour on Monday next. called the Board to order. The following officers were elected: President, A. B. Foote; Vice-

How Gen. Haucock Receives his Visitors.

New York, Sept. 15.—The General receives at its headquarters, and the warlike character of the es-ablishement would never be dreamed of, for from chief to messengers they are all clothed in sembre, stupid, cit zens' clothes; not a bit of glory and glitter shout it. Regular visitors send their eards, and are marched up taits to the sanctum, while for ladies the General cowun and shows all the courtesy and politeness for which he is famed. If he is a Democrat, no one could fail to be charmed with the manners and appearance of the elder ly, white-moustached gentleman. Having been ushered in, there entered to us, in Shakespearean speech, a finely built and handsome man, who looks worn and wearied; and, in the hoodism languaze of Letta, he evidently finds that this being a Presidential candidate "is not what it is cracked up to be." There are circles under his eyes already, and harassments, the weariness and vexations that are to follow, one must pity him. With all this pressure of affairs, the General declared that he liked to receive ladies: their calls were a recreation and a pleasure to him, besides the honor and the delicate compliment im plied in their making the pilgrimage across to the island. His mail comes in bags now; telegrams and letters cover his tables a foot deep, and although he may begin opening his mail, he never has time to finish it. Even while he insisted on offering us chairs and chatted with us, the wires overhead were clicking ominously, and telegrams were pouring in from the men in Maine, who were labor-

ing for him on that day with the undreamed of results. He has Changed his Mind.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I started out in this campaign as a Republican, and all for Garfield and Arthur. But I have carefully watched the progress f the campaign from the nomination of the co If the campaign from the nomination of the camilidates in to the recent election in Masine, and how I have come to the conclusion that the Credit Mobilier and the Golver rand and, the kicked-out Port Collector have no principle, and as I am a young man and this will be my first sailer. I think that I shall you in November for the hon-sailer I think that I shall you in November for the hon-sailer than the new And English
Sixo Sixo, Sept. 20.

A Question of Etiquette.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Is it considored a breach of ctiquette for a gentleman is fee a lady waiter at a restaurant? I imposed by tried it at the Abter-ncy Dairy recently, and the indignant rebuil I received made me think that perhaps I had made a blunder. F. H. C.

To be a legal voter a man must have been one year in the State, four months in the county, thirty days in the Assembly district, and ten days in the election district where he offers his vote.

THE CURES AT KNOCK.

Another of the Returned Pilgrims Reintes his Experiences.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There seems to be a disposition on the part of many persons who have read the newspaper accounts of the supernatural apparitions and miracles at these statements.

Having been recently in Ireland, I resolved to pay a visit to Knock and see for myself what was happening there. I reached the place on July 10, and the first thing that attracted my attention was the large piles of crutches, sticks, erutches were suspended in two rows on the apparition gable, and the sticks and so on to the

crutches were suspended in two rows on the apparition gable, and the sticks and so on to the number of about a thousand were collected in a crib made for that purpose. I had always been a good Catholic, but never before had I felt within myself the spirit of faith bound into such vigorous activity as when I stood within the portals of that unpretentious village chapel, witnessing the pious enthusiasm of the assembled multitude, and seeing with my own eyes some of the wonderful cures effected there.

Among those who were cured, and whose cases came under my own personal observation, let me mention but a few. John P. Sullivan of Gordon, Pa., declared to me that he had been lame for eighteen years, and was compelled to use crutches. He had tried among all the doctors of his district to get cured, but in vain. He came to Knock, performed the prescribed devotions, and at the end of four weeks he left perfectly cured, using neither crutch nor stick. I subsequently met him on the steamship Spain at Queenstown on my way home, and he told me he had walked from Bantry, in County Cork, to Kennare, in County Kerry, a distance of forty miles, without feeling any pain or inconvenience from the cured limb.

Another case was that of a Miss Butler, from Cappamore, in the County of Limerick, one of whose eyes was totally blind. At Knock she recovered her full sight. I saw her the day she was leaving for her home, and she told me, with profuse acknowledgments of her thankfulness to the Mother of God, that both her eyes were as perfect as she could desire.

On my voyage over to Irainad on the Erin, there was a young lady from Ohio, whose name I cannot now recall. She could not move without the aid of two crutches. I saw her aftorward at Knock, and she was then so far recovered as to be able to dispense with one of the crutches. She expressed her firm belief in obtaining a complete cure, and remained at Knock after my leaving there.

I could mention several other cases of extraordinary cures which came under my own observation duri

years with a sore foot, which caused him much pain and inconvenience, and necessitated the wearing of a loose slipper. He had spent considerable money in obtaining medical advice and purchasing ointments, none of which did him much good. On the 10th of September I gave him some of the cement and water I had brought from Knock. He applied them on Sunday, and the next day the sore was perfectly cured, to the joy and astonishment of Mr. McGrath and the numerous friends who knew of his old aliment.

Grath and the numerous friends was all his old aliment.

Now a word about myself. For many years I had suffered from a violent pain in the head. I had sought the advice of the most eminent physicians in New York and Ireland, but with no good results. When I reached Knock last July, I prayed before the shrine of Our Lady, and I am now entirely free from the pain that for so many years troubled me, and I have not the faintest hesitation in saying that the cure is the direct result of my pilgrimage to Knock.

Daniel O'Shea.

An Hibernian Asking Questions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: About five years ago, having in contemplation the erection of a public hall in this city similar to St. Patrick's Hall in Sontreal, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York subscribed the sum of \$7,000, with the understanding that just as soon as \$20,000 should be collected the edifice would be erected. The \$7,000 is all that has up to this date been paid in. Now it turns out that instead of the \$7.000, with the interest accumulated, all that is on hand is \$5.000, and this sum has been withdrawn from the bank where it was deposited by order of a general meeting of the A.O.H. Are we to suppose that Moffatt Sanjonnum is about to be repeated on confiding frish and the sum of the date been paid in. Now it turns out that instead of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : My riends in Brooklyn tell me that I have remarkable ing and imitating the notes of the flute, and hereby challenge any whistler in America to whistle for from \$50 to \$5,00 and the championship of America. The notes of the flute must be clear, had, round, and slivery, as they are produced by a musician's fingers. Arrange ments may be made by calling at my residence, 16:

A Sweeping Challenge to Whistlers.

Pacific street Dasist J. Donosius, Champion of Brooklyn.

He Cannot Sleep. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would fike to ask if any reader of THE SUN KNOWS.

for insomnia or sleeplessness? I imagine a large number
of persons suffer as I do from this distressing malady.

WIDE AWARE. like to ask if any reader of THE SUN knows of a remedy

The High Bridge Observatory.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Why is it

Paymester Nelson's Defalcation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21,-The result of the in vestigation now being made into the accounts of Paymas-ter Nelson, United States army, will determine whether charges are to be preferred against him involving a court martial. If a court martial is ordered, it will be under the jurisdiction of Gen. Il neocek, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, and by order of the Adjutant-depending here.

Donald McKay, the Shipbuilder

Donald McKay, the pioneer builder of clipper ips in this country, died in Hamilton, Mass., on Monlay afternoon. Among his famous vessels were the ships Flying Cloud, Flying Fish, Lightning, and Grand Republic. His brother was Captain of the Grand Republic when it was burned at this port several years ago. His last work was the building of a Government floop-of-war at East Boston in 1874. He was born in 1810, in Shelburne, N. S.

Converted to Protestantlem.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21 .- A Roman Catholic priest f fourteen years' standing, named Seguin, writes a long letter to a local paper addressed to Rishop Fabre, an-nouncing his conversion to Protestantism, and giving his reasons therefor.

The Chinese Still Coming

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Our Consul at Hong Kong reports that during the quarter ending June 30, 1880, emigrants numbering 5,002 left flong Kong for the United States, of whom 7 were females and 44 boys.

Going Wood Chopping. From the Wall Street Daily News

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt expects to remain broad about a year. From Lavergood he will travel, to larro, where a company will be formed, composed of nides, spearmen, and woodchoppers, and Mr. Vanderbils will set out on an exploring expedition up the Nile.

Civil Service. On Pennsylvania avenue He stood and waited for a car;

He turned to catch a parting view Of where the Public Buildings are; He looked at them with thoughtful eye He took his hat from off his head; He heaved a half-regretful sigh,

And thus he said:

"My relative, I do the holding Of Fate, and say to thee good by, I think thee fortuna'e at ridding Thyself of such a clerk as I. Thy sure support, though somewhat meagre, Hath much about it to commend; Nor am I now so passing eager

To leave so provident a friend. " Light was thy yoke could I have borne it With tranquil mind and step sedate; Why did my feeble shoulders scorn it

Extremely blest is his condition Whose needs thy bounteous hands supply. If he but fling away ambition And let the world go rushing by.

I must get out of this damp spot. Away! away! Whatever fate 1 May have in store, I lear it not. Away from all my soul despises, From pairry aims, from sordid cares; Fame, honor, love, time s richest prizes, Lie waiting for the man who dares.

Indocitis pasperium pati,

"The man who calls no man his master Nor bows his head to unsel gods; Who faces debt, disease, donster, And never murmurs at the olds: Although his life from its beginning Marks only fall succeeding fall, Let him 6ght on and trust to winning

And caught a passing car.

In death the richest prize of all He jammed his hat down on his head. He turned from where the Buildings are; Precipitately thence he fied,

A stubborn cough that will not yield to ordinary rem dies may be thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Expecto-aut, an efficatious medicine in bronchial and pulmonary isorders—4ds.

SUNBEAMS. -In 1878 the tax on armorial bearings in s and Scotland produced \$410,000. -An \$800 diamond ring floated away from

Lafayette, Ind. A child tied it to the string of a toy baloon, and let go. -The Rev. Dr. Platt has rather displeased San Francisco by saying, in a sermon, "Christianity is a dead thing in this city."

-There are twenty-four officers yet living who took part in the battle of Algiers in 1816 under Admiral Viscount Exmouth. -In Spain there is a very heavy succes-

ion duty. The Duke of Medina Coli paid on succeeding his immense estates in 1847 \$360,000. -The two greatest failures of the season have been at Madrid and the Hague, where "it's only a

girl" has been uttered in tones of disgust by tens of thou--There is feminine excitement at Riverton, Iowa. A person who sold and fitted a large number of corsets there, and were women's clothes, proves to b

a man in disguise. -A woman was found dead at Kewaunes, Wisconsin, with her skull fractured, and it was thought that ahe had been murdered. It turns out, however, that a ram butted her to death. -It seems that Gen. Grant really did ac-

cept the Presidency of the San Pedro Mining Company, but afterward withdrew. George William Ballou, the promoter of the enterprise, shows Grant's letter of ac -The night population of the city of London, consisting chiefly of caretakers of property and the humbler classes, is 113,397, while the number of persons resorting thither daily for business purposes, and

not included in the above, is 509,611. ... There are now in use in New Zealand, which, not so very long ago, was the subject of Sydney Smith's familiar joke about cold curate on the sideboard. 5,000 reaping machines and more than 1,000 thrashing machines, of which 374 are worked by steam po

-The recovery of Mary McAfee, who had been abed for seven years with a spinal disease, at Stanford, Ky., is attributed by her to prayer. A party of Free Methodists prayed incessantly at her bedside for

even hours, and at the end of that time she was well -In Galway, three weeks ago, two brothers named Power quarrelled about land, and the elder rushed at the younger, who was working in a field, cut off both his legs with a scythe, then his head, and then urther mutilated the body. The murderer was arrested.

-Mr. Millais has just painted a brilliant ketch portrait of Mrs. Parugini (Charles Dickens's rounger daughter). A considerable portion of this s tist's work last year was painted to be given away; a fact for certain critics who have pointed to Mr. Millais as a ad example of a great man spoilt by too much engerness

-The Indian Government has offered a prize of \$500 for the best hygienic manual for soldiers in India. The manual must be " without theories," that is to say, thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and the be--Mr. George Skene Duff, a celebrated

deer stalker of Scotland, brought down on a single day, in the forest of Mahr, the property of his nephew, the Earl of Fife, and with a rifle which he began to employ half a century since, no less than eight antiered mon-archa, three of them with royal heads, a fourth with eleven times, and four of scarcely inferior rank. -Mr. Carlyle has now so far recovered rom his recent indisposition as to be able to superintend the preparation of the materials requisite for an adequate

life, which may be described as a hiography intersectsed with characteristic chapters of autobiography. This in-teresting book will, when complete, be in effect the joint work of Mr. Froude and Mr. Carlyle's married niece, Mrs. Alexander Cartyle. -Of the present Administration, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Foster, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Diike are Radicals, and three, or even four-some may the whole mx-are Repub licans. It is not so very abourd an impression, therefore

that there is a velled sympathy on the Treasury bench for the crusade commencing in England against the hereditary legislators. -A Wine, Malt, and Spirit Merchants' Union is to be incorporated in twenty-four cities in this State, with a view of securing a new Excise law at Al-bany next winter. According to the Remiller, the organ of the trade, a fund of \$30,000 was once raised to further avorable legislation, and all of it was misappropriated.

The promise is made that no money shall be asked for in -Earl Spencer, under whose department he matter comes, is not by any means an alarmist about he Texan disease in cattle, nor in favor of, on that account, excluding American importation. He stated in here was practically little or no danger to the English herds, as the American cattle were always slaushtered

-The ex-King and Queen of Naples have arrived at Kreuth, in Germany, and Prince Charles Theodore, brother of the Empress of Austria, is expected et Tegernsee. Prince Charles Theodore is the famous Dr. Herzog, who has devoted his life to the serious study of ophthalmia under the greatest occilists of the day, and has established an ophthalmic hospital near Tegernsee, where he holds out every help to rich or poor afflicted with any disease of the eye.

-The cruise of Mr. Gladstone, his family and friends, in the Grantully Castle, cost a very large sum of money, the whole of which was defraged by Mr. Donald Currie and his partner. Mr. Currie usually contents himself with a much smaller vessel when he takes a yachting trip; but on the recent one—in addition to the Grantully Castle herself—there was frequently a tug or tender in attendance to convey the telegrams and de-

spatches to and from the shore. -It is stated that six native Hindoos, of high caste and great influence among their compatriots are at present at Constantinople, the guests of the Sultan who is greatly given to private councils with them, the Grand Vigner and other Ministers assisting. The rumor is that these Asiatic emissaries have visited Constantino ple to confer with his Ottoman Majesty as to the feasibility of an alliance of all Islam in Europe and Asis against the aggressions of Christendom, as marked out is

the Berlin treaty. The Sultan is in the Mohammedan world what the Pope is in the Roman Catholic. -A discussion has arisen in France as to the costume worn by Charlotte Corday when she stabled Marat, and some modern ladies have proclaimed her conduct shocking—not in committing a murder, but in killing a man in his bath. Modern modesty need not be shocked. In the latter days of the old French monarchy ladies frequently received visitors while enjoying a bath. But there was no impropriety. They wore tathing gowns of the finest lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes, and the water in the bath was made opaque by the addition of s bottle of essence, or of a jug of milk. But for the name

of the thing, they were more decently clad in the bath than in the ballroom. -What might have been a tracic scene was prevented by the presence of mind of a young actives at Folkestone, England, during a performance of "II M. S. Pinafore." During the second act, when Josephina (Miss Ethel Pierson was taking leave of Raha Rackinsa, the sky scene caught fire and blazed up in a most slarming manner. The large audience rose on masse, and were on the point of rushing to the door, when Miss Pierson advanced to the footlights and continued her doet with Rockstraw, although they were both in imminist danger, while the other performers tore down the horning scenery and succeeded in trampling out the fire. The plucky pair received quite an ovation when the archance found that all danger was past.

-Nearly ten years after her transfer from French to Prussian hands. Valorie the Great has at length been set up in the Kustamen Waldchen of Berlin as a trophy of the crowning triumph achieved by Ger-man valor and endurance on the 25th of January 1871. This monster cannon, measuring twelve feet and a half in length, and capable of projecting a conical shell weighing 220 pounds to a distance of over five miles, was the especial pride of the Mont Valerien garrison during the stege of Paris. She must have cost the French nation a small fortune in the course of her active career, scening that every discharge represented an expenditors of two hundred dollars, and she was often fired from twenty to thirty times during a single night, duing, however, but small damage to the besiegers of Paris

-In consequence of the reckless and extravagant folling of timber that has prevailed his sub-out western Russia during the greater part of the pro-ent century, several of the streams feeding the Dozeper have become dried up, while others contribute so hitle water to the great river that its mavication has already suffered serious prejudice, and is, in some portions of its confid threatened with absolute interruption. Books and sandy islands in great number, forming sections of its bed may now be seen where a few years ago from two years at teen sect of water had hid their from view. As the It-this failing off in its dimensions and value is in reality little short of a national calamity.

-The white girl who married a negro at Galesburg, III. was Sellie Chave. Her grantfulliar was the first Episcopai Bishop of the West, and her restort was a candidate for Bishop of the discoisthe time the present incumbed was con-Chase's brother is Horare Classe, a well and of Peoria, and her sister is the wife of Higgins, rector of the most fashion that E-in Galesburg. Sam Monroe, whom she coachman and uneducated. On the excitor nent Sam took the girl and, bor satebal oil performed a marriage ceremons. On the following fall the bride was captured by her relatives and static her California. The bridegroom was accessed, the protest being that he had stolen the sawhet.